

REMARKS

Claims 33-53 are pending. Claims 1-32 were previously cancelled. Reconsideration and allowance of the pending Claims is respectfully solicited.

103 Rejections

Claims 33-35, 38-39, 41-45, 48-49 and 51-53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakai et al. (US Patent No. 6,253,248) in view of Booth (US Patent No. 6,345,307). Applicant has reviewed the cited references and respectfully submits that Claims 33-35, 38-39, 41-45, 48-49 and 51-53 are neither anticipated nor rendered obvious thereby.

The Examiner is respectfully directed to Claim 33 which is drawn to a method for local computer system control of a remote computer system via the Internet. Claim 33 is presented below in its entirety for the convenience of the Examiner.

33. A method for local computer system control of a remote computer system via the Internet, said method comprising:
 receiving a hypertext transfer protocol formatted command via the Internet from said local computer system, wherein said hypertext transfer protocol formatted command does not include file transfer protocol components;
 translating said hypertext transfer protocol formatted command into file transfer protocol format to form a file transfer protocol formatted command;
 transmitting said file transfer protocol formatted command to said remote computer system via the Internet, wherein said file transfer protocol formatted command is executed by said remote system;
 receiving a file transfer protocol formatted response from said remote computer system via the Internet;
 translating said file transfer protocol formatted response into hypertext transfer protocol format to form a hypertext transfer protocol formatted response; and
 transmitting said hypertext transfer protocol formatted response to said local computer system.

Independent Claims 43 and 53 contain limitations similar to those contained in Claim 33. Claims 34-35, 38-39, 41 and 42 and 44, 45, 48, 49 and 51-52 depend from independent Claims 33 and 43 respectively.

Nakai et al. in view of Booth does not anticipate or render obvious the embodiments of the claimed invention as set forth in Claims 33, 43 and 53. Nakai et al. in view of Booth is deficient as this combination does not teach or suggest all of the limitations of these Claims. In particular, Nakai et al. does not teach or suggest: (1) receiving a HTTP command from a local system and (2) translating it into an FTP command that is (3) transmitted to and executed on a remote system. Further, none of the references teach that a response is (4) received and then (5) translated into an HTTP response that is transmitted (6) back to the local system as is set forth in Claim 33 (independent Claims 43 and 53 contain similar limitations). And, Booth does not teach these limitations to remedy the deficiencies of Nakai et al. It should be appreciated that Nakai et al. only teaches a very dissimilar information processing apparatus and method.

As mentioned above, Booth does not teach or suggest a modification of Nakai et al. that would overcome the shortcomings of Nakai et al. outlined above. In particular, Booth does not teach or suggest a server computer wherein a remote user issuing FTP commands from a client computer can administer the file system, and wherein further the FTP commands are derived from Hypertext Transfer Protocol commands that are transmitted over the Internet without File Transfer Protocol components as set forth in Claim 33 (Claims 43 and 53 contain similar limitations). In fact, Booth discloses a dissimilar method and apparatus for compressing hypertext transfer protocol messages.

The Examiner contends that Booth teaches a transmission system that employs a transmission of “Hypertext Transfer Protocol Without File Transfer Protocol” and that processes “the Hypertext Transfer Protocol into File Transfer Protocol command without de-encapsulation...”. By contrast, as discussed above, the transmissions executed as a part of the Booth system’s operation involve an encapsulation of FTP commands using an “encapsulation routine” that encapsulates an FTP command within an HTTP command and thereafter transmits

the encapsulated command to a proxy server (column 1, lines 58 – 65). As disclosed in Booth, the server may then “strip the FTP command from the HTTP encapsulation before making a connection over the Internet in native FTP mode” (column 1, lines 58 – 67). Therefore the imposition of a scheme such as is disclosed by Booth (where a Hypertext Transfer Protocol command is processed into a File Transfer Protocol command without de-encapsulation) into the system of Nakai et al. that relies on the encapsulation and de-encapsulation of File transfer protocol commands would destroy an essential principle of operation of the Nakai et al. system, and thus would not be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art.

Moreover, nowhere in the Booth reference is it taught or suggested that a remote user with access to a remote file system can remotely administer a file system using FTP commands that are derived from Hypertext Transfer Protocol commands that are transmitted over the Internet without File Transfer Protocol components as is set forth in the Applicants’ Claim 32. Consequently, Booth either alone or in combination with Nakai et al. does not anticipate or render obvious the embodiments of the Applicants’ invention as are set forth in Claim 32.

Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that Nakai et al. and Booth either alone or in combination, do not anticipate or render obvious the present claimed invention as recited in independent Claims 33, 43 and 53 and as such, Claims 33, 43 and 53 are in condition for allowance. Accordingly, Applicants also respectfully submit that Nakai et al. in view of Booth does not anticipate or render obvious the embodiments of the present claimed invention as is recited in Claims 34-35, 38-39 and 41-42 dependent on Claim 33 and Claims 44-45, 48-49 and 51-52 dependent on Claim 43 respectively overcome the Examiner’s basis for rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being dependent on an allowable base claim.

Claims 36-37, 40, 46-47 and 50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakai et al. in view of Booth and further in view of Morag et al. Morag et al.

only discloses a method for providing communication services over a computer network. Morag et al. does not teach or suggest a modification of Nakai et al. and Booth that would remedy the deficiencies of Nakai et al. that are outlined in the responses to the above noted rejections. Nowhere in the Morag et al. reference is it taught or suggested that authorization for a user to issue commands to a remote system is verified by accessing a server that is remote from a local computer system as is set forth in Applicants' Claims 33 and 43 (from which Claims 36-37, 40, 46-47 and 50 depend). Consequently, the Applicants respectfully submit that the Nakai et al., Booth and Morag et al. references, either alone or in combination, do not anticipate or render obvious the embodiments of the present invention as are set forth in Claims 36-37, 40, 46-47 and 50.

Conclusion

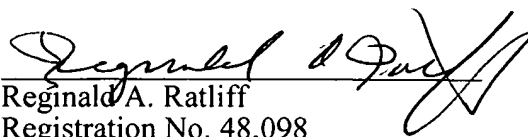
In light of the above-listed amendments and remarks, Applicants respectfully request allowance of the remaining Claims.

The Examiner is urged to contact Applicants' undersigned representative if the Examiner believes such action would expedite resolution of the present Application.

Respectfully submitted,

WAGNER, MURABITO & HAO LLP

Dated: 12/15, 2006


Reginald A. Ratliff
Registration No. 48,098
Two North Market Street
Third Floor
San Jose, CA 95113
(408) 938-9060